SABBATH TEACHINGS.

The Lessons That Were Taught in Some of the City Pulpits.

Rev. William F. Ward's Sermon at Foundry.

Eloquent Discourse by Rev. Richard Norris at Ryland Chapel.

Rev. M. W. Prince at the Metropolitan Memorial Church.

A RETROSPECT OF THE PAST. INTERESTING SERMON DY HEY, F. W. WARD AT FOUNDRY CHURCH.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, there was a full attendance at Foundry church yesterday morning. The postor, Rev. W. F. Ward, preached a sermon on a retrospect of the past, taking his text from Jeremiah, 9th chapter, 6th verse: "What have I done?" Of the varied impulses which distinguished Of the varied impulses which distinguished our common humanity, the preaches said, there is none more coaseless or potent than that which prompts us to look forward to and endeavor to penetrate the shadowy future. This tendency is seen in overy class of society in every parties of our globe. Man everywhere and always longs to know the future. All his charts in that direction, however, are utterly vain and profitless. We have everywhere and always longs to know the future. All his efforts in that direction, however, are utterly vain and profitiess. We have no organ of vision with which to penetrate the vell. Standing where we do to-day upon the threshold of a new year, we may anxiously desire to dive into and forcast its coming developments; but these are hidden from our view, and we know not what a day may bring forth. The preacher then showed that the knowledge of the future by man would be a direct invasion of the divine glory, and disqualify him alike (or present duty and enjoyment. Leaving the future then in the hands of God, to whom it properly belongs, and who has overy event mapped out before His ounniscient eye, and has promised to make all things work together for good to them who love Him, let us direct attention to the subject suggested by the inquiry of the text, being a review of the past. This subject is always appropriate, but never more so than at the commencement of a new year, My object at this ment of a new year. My object at this time, sa'd the speaker, is to present a few mo-rives which should induce every one present to look back upon his jost history and ask, "What have I done? What have I done for God, myself, and others?" In the first place, I would urge you to make this review by the I would urge you to make this review by the soleon fact that the history of the past is registered above, and will meet us again at the day of final reckening. The God of the Bible in by no means an incliderent spectator of human conduct, but constantly observes and preserves a authorit record of our life's history; that history will be in one time reproduced—reproduced in order to be tried, and tried to be appropried or conference. God, we are told, will bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or evil. Then, every thought of the mind, every enotion of the heart, every volition of the will, every act of the life, will appear again and testify for or against us. Anticipating this, it were "wise to talk with our past heurs and ask then what report they berne to the court above." This is not only a time for happy greetings, but also for rigid, thorough self-examination. Let this examination be personal, and leave to others the task of determining their own work; and let it also be thorough, for, be assured that God will be very thorough with us

in the judgment.
In the second place, I would urge you to make this review by the fact that the past has left its impression upon, and, to a large ex-tent, determined our present character. God declares in his word that "whatsocyer a man soweth that shall be also reap," and every in-dividual before me to-day is reaping the harvest of the seed sown in the years gone. Whatever exceptions there may be to the application of this principle in temporal attains, and I am isstined to believe that the exceptions here are very few there can be none with regard to its application to spiritual matters. The reverend speaker gave various illustrations of this principle, and proceeded to say that as it has been in the past, so it will be in the future. Each period of life is a probation for succeeding periods, and all would do well to begin the new year by renouncing sin in every form and under

every possible modification.

Another motive, the preacher remarked, which should induce us to review the past, is the influence which our past conduct has exerted and will continue to exert upon others. "No man liveth unto himself." Our words and deeds affect others and are reproduced by them, and in the past every one of us haexerted influence upon others, which shall

where a matches upon others, which so live long after we have gone.

"The smallest bark on life's tumultanus ocean Will leave a track behind forevermore;
The light st wave of influence set in motion Extends and widens to the eternal shore."

In concluding, two practical inferences were drawn by the speaker. In the first place, this review should humble us, for there is much past to fill us with penitential grief; and in the next place it should stimulate us, prompting to unwearled activity in the ser-tice of God, so that our life, whether long or short, may reflect his glory and bless the

At the close of the sermon, in response to an invitation from the pastor, six persons were admitted to the church and welcomed by its membership. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was then administered, and notice given that special revival services would be held in the church on Monday, Wednes-day, and Friday evenings of this week at 7:30 o'clock.

THE FINAL JUDGMENT. REV. RICHARD NORBIS'S INTERESTING SER-

MON AT KYLAND CHAPEL.

Ryland chapel (M. E.), Tenth and D streets southwest, has had for some weeks an extensive revival, adding thus, far seventy new names to the roll of membership. Last evening the sermon by the pastor, Rey, Richard corris, was, as announced, on "The fica adgment." The text was from ii Corinth nna, 5, 10, 11; "For we must all appear be-fore the judgment sent of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad. Knowing, therefore, the terror of the Lord, we persuade men." These words, said the preacher, clearly af-firm there shall be solemn, impressive, and final judgment. So momentous a theme, in which all have an interest, ought to receive from all candid and reverent attention. If we reject the scriptural account of a final and we reject the scriptural account of a that and eternal lungment we may as well throw the little away entirely. For it tenches the certainty of such an event as clearly as anything can be taught. And our reason leads as to accept the scriptural teaching on this subject as in harmony with all our ideas of truth and right. For the eventer must govern, and he who saverns must indee. Government inserts the content of the conten who governs must judge. Government in-thes law, and low-implies responsibility and trust and responsibility and trial necessarily imply judgment. Now, to even a cardess imply judgment. Now, to even a cardesa reader the sained scripture teach with strong emphasis the electrice of rewards and pun-ishments. What is their general design and

Paul declares, "It is appointed unto man once to die, and after death the justs ment;" and also, " (fed hath appointed 2 to in which lie will juste the world in right countries by that rear whem the both or-dained, Josia Christ, of which He both given assurance units all men in that He both raised Allia from the dead." And Christ, as recorded in John v: Us, 29, said: "The hour is coming in which all that are in the graves the restriction of demantion." And in-in Blatthew xxv, 31, 22—" When the Son of Blatthew xxv, 31, 22—" When the Son of Blatthew and come in His glory and all the holy mands with Him, then shall He six upon the thromen His glory, and before Him shall be particised all mations, and He shall separate

solemn thought is given us in the declaration that the office of judge will be executed by bim who is now the Saylour of menthat Jesus whose miraculous life was an example; whose painful death purchased our ransom, who rose from the dead and ascended into heaven, where He is now our mediator, will come in the clouds of heaven, with all the hely angels, and, clothed in His divine mainsty, will by His wice call before Him all the myriads who have peopled the world and unfold before all the record of our lives. There all who have given Him the allegiance of their hearts will be gladly welcomed as his friends. There all his one-mies (Bob Ingersoll among them) shall appear before him to receive punishment due for the sins the record shall show written against them. Then shall be understood thuse striking words Then shall be understood those striking words in Romans, i, 18, "The wrath of God is re-vealed from heaven against all unrighteous-ness of men who hold the truth in unright-

ness of men who hold the truth in unright-courses;" and those other words in II Thes-saleminas, i, S, "In flaming free taking venge-ance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gropel of our Lerd Jesus Christ." On that august occasion He shall not appear in humiliation, but in the glory He had with the Father before the world was. Archangels will be there with the armies of heaven to ex-cepte his solumn decrees, eathering those who coute his solemn decrees, gathering those who have believed in Christ to their heavenly hence, and confining in the prison of hell those who rejected and trampied under foot the blood of the Son of God. Those who are without the law, in the daukness of heathen lands will be indeed without law; those who lands, will be judged without law; those who live under the light of the gospel will find its salemn words the standard by which they will selemn words the standard by which they will be approved or condemned. Entarging upon the present choice of life or death offered to all the preachers said, in closing, "In the solemn light of the scripture we have read let every one remember that it is has privilege and duty to accept eternal life. 'As I live,' saith God, 'I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, but rather that he should turn and live. Turn ye, turn ye; for while will ye die!' If we could throw aside the vell of the kingdom of the about us, we should see the recording angel waiting, pleading for the privilege of writing the name of each heaver in the book of life."

WHAT LACK I YET! EXPOSITION OF THIS TEXT BY REV. M. W. PRINCE AT THE METROPOLITAN MEMORIAL

At the Metropolitan Memorial M. E. church the morning sermon was preached by Rev. M. W. Prince, recently of the New Hampshire and now of the Maine conference, in which ho is now connected with the educational inhe is now connected with the educational in-terests of the church. Taking for his text Matthew, xix, 20-21—"What lack I yet? And Jesus answered: If thou wilt be perfect go and sell that thou hast and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come and follow me"—he said: This young ruler of the Jews, a man of blameless moral life, of high position, of great possessions, came to the divine teacher, evidently with the idea that by some one great act he might purchase to the divine teacher, evidently with the idea that by some one great act he might purchase eternal life. And when the Saviour directed him to keep the commandments to which he replied, "All these have I kept from my youth, up," he led him up to that final request for instruction, "What lack I yet?" The Saviour's answer, as one having authority, was a demand for unconditional and complete surrender of all he had and of all he was to him. The direction to sell all he had and him. The direction to sell all he had and give to the poor was by one who knew best how to show the inquirer exactly what he lacked to make him perfect in his allegiance to the kingdom of God.

to the kingdom of God.

What was taken away might all have been returned to him double, so that he should have lest nothing by the surrender. The purpose of the direction was certainly not to teach the rich that they must impoverish themselves, but rather that all men owe all they have and are to him who gave it all. They may learn that it is not a task but a privilege to follow him who though he was rich became poor, that we through his poverty might become rich. The young man was staggered by the reply, and not then willing to renounce his self control and follow as a disciple, he went away sorrowful. Whether a disciple, he went away sorrowful. Whether he afterward repented and went to Jesus we know not. Perhaps he did.

There is no warrant for the declaration that this answering conduct was permanent, and that he was lost. Of this fact there is certainly abundant evidence that many who make and a decision as he did then, do not after-ward repent, but grow more and more apart from the divine government and continue in revolt to the last. The lessen of the incident is that self-renunciation is expected of the soul to God; that the Creator and Saviour of men considers that man honors himself by self-renunciation, and accepting and obeying the direction of the divine commandments

A CONVICT'S SUICIDE.

A Young Man Throws Himself Down Forty-five Feet in the Baltimore Peni-Tentlary.

Special Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7 .- Rupert Speacer, the young man who was lately given a thirteenyear sentence for the wanton murder of Robert Boss in a street brawl last September, died in the penitentiary this morning from Injuries received from a suicidal leap the day

Spencer had been in prison less than a week, and had been assigned a cell in the fifth tier. Saturday morning when the guards opened the door the young rushed to the railing and threw himself over, falling on the stone floor of the area forty-flve feet below, breaking his jaw and sustaining terrible internal burts. He was unconscious for a while, but soon recovered his senses. The very dangerous nature of his injuries was understood from the first, and the rash young man was informed of his impending dissolution. He lingered in great agony for twenty-four hours and died. Only once in that time did he express a desire to live, and then only when suffering from a paroxysm of intense pain. Spencer assigned no other reason for taking his own life than a wish to leave the world. He was full of remorse, and the prospect of a long term of imprisonment rendered him desperatc. He gave no warning of his intention to make way with himself, although it is said he told a jail friend before his removal to the penitentiary that he would kill himself the first chattee he got.

The dying man was visited Saturday night

by his father, an infirm old man half dead with paralysis, and by a sister. The three re-mained in conversation for over an hour, the vayward son listening patiently for the first ime to the words that fell from the lips of

his Christian father.
The crime for which he was imprisoned was the shooting of Robert Boss on the twenty-seventh of last September, the night of the congressional primary elections. A row or rather a series of street fights occurred berather a series of street figures occurred be-tween some of Sponcer's friends and an-other gang of roughs. A crowd gath-ered around two of the fighters near the corner of Eden and Hempsted streets, and several of the spectators took hand by kicking the prostrate beliggerent. Spencer, who was standing in the decreasy of a cigar store near by, drew his revolver and ired twice into the crowd, the second time with futal effect, the bullet ending the carrier with futal effect, the bullet ending the carrier

Robert Hoss, who happened to be in the hof the leaden messenger of death.
I was a cruol and unnecessary murder and a judge in passing sentence upon him so ted. The morderer was only 22 years old, although of respectable parentage his although of respectable parentage his rations have long been evil. He inher-a considerable sum of money when he may uf age, and a portion of it yet remains the lie sowed the wind and reaped the

By Associated Press. BALTIMORE, Mp., Jan. 7 .- It is now ascertained that the young convict, Rupert Spen-cer, who received fatal injuries at the pent-tentiary yesterday merning committed sui-cide. It was at first supposed he fell over the railing accidentally.

Counterfelters Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 7 .- Two men, iving their names as Patrick McBride, of New Singular with Him, then shall He sit upon the inhomental Him, then shall He sit upon the inhomental Him, then shall He sit upon the inhomental Him, then shall selected Him and before Him shall be satisfied all nations, and He shall separate the interest of the shall separate the interest of the shall separate the interest of the shall separate the him is played for a valise which they left last night in the bady are to interest the interest of meeting the most of the prisoners will have a hearing to-morrow.

WALSE IS WORRIED.

He Has Written Two Letters to High Officials That Havn't Been Answered.

He is Sure Senator Kellogg Should Have Been Indicted as a Srar Router.

He Knows Mr. Bliss Isn't Conducting the Present Trial as He Would Do It,

And He Wants the Whole World to Know What He Thinks About It.

Mr. John A. Walsh last evening gave the following letter to the Associated Press, accompanied by a brief card to the public, in which he says that, "As a citizen of the United States, in the exercise of my rights as such, I have addressed respectful communications to the attorney general of the United States, and to the President thereof," and that, "having received no reply to either communication," he desires to enlighten "the people of the country by placing before them the contents of my un-answered letter to the President." That letter

the day of reckoning is coming for the biack-mailers."

Is it over? Can it be possible, Mr. President, that he graw whereof he scoke? It is not over, for it I have testified fall-ely against himself and others! have grievonely wronged them and should be punished by law. If, on the centrary, it be shown that a grand jury conspiced with others to shield these guilty mun, then those conspirators should be punished. I demand that justice be done me by this government. It is my right as an American efficient, and it shall impart upon it, confident in receiving your support, as well as that of every fair-minied man. When Senarior - Kellogg gave expression to the above he did not for a moment basque that I would date print my testimony. I would dare brint my testimony, to-gether with check, telegrams, and letters, of the papers that carried conviction to the hearts of their readers as to the guilt of these mon. On

the 17th of July, 1882 copies of these papers were printed in the New York Iteraid and New York Times, together with a statement of what had been my testimory before the grand jury that falled to convict ifm. On July 20, 1882, the New York Heraid nublished a fac-simile copy of a chask d awn by no to the order of William P. Kelleng, and by tim indorsed, for \$2,000. This amount, represented part of the \$20,000 of peatal drafts which M.dl. Contractor James B. Price had noted Sennor William P. Kelleng and ex-Assistant Prestancter General Thomas J. Brady for corruptiye expediting his mid service and chormously increasing his my on a certail vottle feam Corpus Christic to San Antonio, Texas. These drafts were subsequently given me, as a bakker, for collection by S-mator Kelleng, one-half for his account of Thomas J. Brady, ex-assist int postmeater general. To the end that I may be perfectly explicit as to the matter, I will state that \$15,000 of the amount paid by Price was in drafts, known as postal drafts. The other \$2,000 was rep seemed by a note of James B. Price's for 20,000, drawn to his own order and by himself indorsed, rayment thereof being secured by collateral, consisting of mining stocks, together with a note of a certain mall contractor by the name of Hugh White, add note in its turn bearing the indorsement of Mall Contractor Monroe Sallabory. The action of the grand jury that indicted Brady and Price received itself into this.

The cont artor, James B. Price, was indicted for paying \$20,000 to Senator William P. Kelleng for the instrumentability of Kellengs as the negot ator and Brady as the official. Thomas J. Brady was indicted for receiving one half of this amount for his mount, ecospes indictment. This result caused great discontent among the compitators, who had been indicted into understand why Mr. Kellengs, who received the meney or drafts in person from Price, giving them to mee a banker for collection, and wholemented to the extent of one half of the amount, ecospes indictment. This result caus

The second context of a context when the second context of the sec evidence, the chance evidence, that accomplished this, that gives the case a standing in court, was not of record when the special counsel seceted this case for the government's atrongest. People inclined to have doubts as to the sincerity of this prosecution, notwithstanding the selection of a target so conspiculus as ex-Senator Dorsey, remember that Spicial Conneal Biles failed, so farth his address to the guitt of the defendant. S. W. Dorsey, and that his failore elicited unfavorable comment. Indeed, to such an extent did he carry this avoidance, that Mr. Movrick, associate counsel for the government, in his arcument to the jury referred to Mr. Biles's omission in language more forcinic than courteous, and more truthout that either. I omitted to mention as one of the results of this unequae war of justice against these conspirators, the fact, as I am informed, that some cases, presenting the very worst features in this vast scheme of plunder have been reterred to arbitration. In Justice to Mr. Biles I make this correction, as I understand the credit for the acceptuate of arbitration theory, on the part of the givernment, is due him. The beauties of this system rouse commend themselves at a glance to every smedical plunderer of the treasury, especially star route conspirators, who are being accidentally brought to bay for defrauding the government, and being satisfied that it has the evidence of his wrong doing in its possession, will amply really by calling for an artification commission, demanding of justice how much in dollars and cents, it will take to clear her gaping wounds. This much, doubtless, all these gentlements in this reflection that causes the foolings who he seems to outsin among them, that they are being agreed to including the pre-ent defendants. Indicated it is difficult for the ordinary mind to understand why it is that Ready, horse, et al. are excluded from the practical workings of this philanthropic and humane spices. Perhaps it is this reflection that causes the foolings who have been

the presention, as a whole, is in earnest. Its acts have been of such a character as to pecchage the possibility of intelligent men believing in its honesty of purpose, the breat of which I refer you to the press. As an illustration of this feeling, one of the leading harnels of the country, if not the leading parals of the country if not the leading periods of these cases (sar round) entirely a love suspicion, he will will to provide that the place hitherto occupied by Mr. files shail be occupied by some other nam." It is the first time, I believe, in the history of the republic that men unbinshingly, and in the full glare of day, as organized plunderers, openly defy the power of the sate. The laws of the land have been most wantonly and shamefully violated by these men; witnesses for the government have been terrorized by them and their agents; juries corrupted, officers of the government wate to violate their cating and justice, itself made a mackery of in the capital of the republic. Such has been the weak, halting character of the prosecution as a whole, that men knew not on which side the government was arrayed. Such feelings of doubt and distrust have been suggestered by this vacillation that in the opinion of many law-abiling citizens nothing less that your active and positive a result commensurate with the gravity of the occasion. Your respectfully, J. A. Watsu.

The DETECTIVE SCANDAL.

THE DETECTIVE SCANDAL.

Two More Interesting Cases of Division and Silence Come to Light.

There was no investigation held in the case of the detective scandal on Saturday. The committee have sent nothing to the commissioners beyond a few names of witnesses from whom important information may be obtained. New communications are being constantly received by the committee, some, however, being without signature, which are of course not considered.

A statement signed by O'Leary and Mur-

phy was received by the chairman of the com-mittee some days ago giving the details of the beating of a stranger out of \$200 at the three card monte game at a certain well known locality. The man went to police headquarters and reported the matter and one of the detectives ported the matter and one of the detectives, whose name is given, heard his story and advised him to go to the depot. The statement says that Murphy failed to hunt up the detectives that night and that the next day one of them went down the avenue, near the capitol, and saw O'Leary, and abused him roundly because Murphy did not see him (the detective) the night before. The detective then went for one of the The detective then went for one of the "steerers" and threatened to arrest him, but refrained when the "steerer" told him that Murphy had the detectives share in his Docket for them. That evening Murphy met O'Leary and the "stebrer," and the two latter gave him \$20 to give the detectives. Murphy said that wasn't enough; that there was due the detectives \$88, and they promised to give him the additional amount if the de-

to give him the additional amount if the detectives would not accept any less. Murphy met the two detectives who were interested in this matter and paid into their hands \$86 as their portion of the money won from the stranger. The manes of the detectives, the steerer, the stranger from whom the money was won, and the witnesses to the payment of the money to the detectives are given. This statement, when received by the chairman of the committee, was held until the persons whose names are given as witnesses could be communicated with as to the truth of the facts set forth, and then the names of the witnesses were transmitted to the commissioners, wish an outline of what they would testify to.

an outline of what they would testify to.

Another case which has been quietly worked up is that of a prominent tobaccoman who was swindled out of his watch and chain and \$500 in money by the bunko men. He made complaint, and his watch and chain were returned to him by one of the detec-tives, but not the money; that having been divided with the detectives by the divided with the detectives by the men who won it as is alleged. This occurrence is said to have taken place at one of the leading hotels at which the vic-tim was storogram. It is also as which the victim was stopping. It is also stated that when the man made complaint at headquarters he was visited by a detective, who asked him which he wanted back, his money or his jowciry.

RENT ON KILLING HER MOTHER.

Extraordinary Mania of a Fifteen-Year

Old Girl-A Young Borgin. NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- In the Yorkville police court yesterday afternoon Mrs. Mary Maga-gens, of No. 412 West Forty-ninth street, charged her daughter Florence, a bright-looking girl of about 15 years, with attempting to poison her. Mrs. Magagens told Justice Otterbut for the testimony, which we will designate as chance, this case spains these defendants would have been dismissed and would never have gone to the jury. I have been informed by a gentlemna now composited with this prosecution, that the government was in possession of evidence spains other mail contractors of a character much stronger than that offered in the prescript case at the time of its siles. put something in the cup, and accused her of having done so. Florence at first denied knowing anything about it, but finally acknowledged having put carbolic acid in the cup with the intention of taking her mother's She said that she was sorry she had not succeeded, and that she would try again and again until successful. Mrs. Magagons made an affidavit to the effect that she believed her daughter to be of unsound mind and a danger ous person.
"For some time past," she said. "Florence

has been acting strangely. About a week ago, while I was sitting sewing, she crep noislessly up behind me and attempted to stal me with a pair of shears. I just discovered her in time to save myself from being wounded. Often of late she has threatened my life. She very seldom speaks to me, and when she does it is always in a surly manner, and usually with a threat."

The accused girl refused to make any state-

ment in the presence of her mother, and was conducted into the judge's private room, where she said; "I meant to kill my mother, and I am sorry I did not succeed. If I ever get another opportunity rest assured I will not let it slip through my fingers."

not let it ship through my ingers."
"But why do you want to kill your mother?" asked Justice Otterbourg.
"Because she did not treat me well. There are three other children besides me, and they get all my mother's love; I get none. Not satisfied with excluding me from her affec-tions, she tried to make my father hate me. Every night when he arrived home she ran to him with some false story about me, and I was called to account by him for offenses that I never thought of committing. This sort of thing continued until I could bear it no longer, and I resolved to rid myself and the world of my mother. I will yet kill her."

The magistrate committed the unfortunate girl to the care of the commissioners of charities and correction as an insane person. wept bitterly as her child was taken from the court room.

FIGHTING IN A COURT ROOM.

Ex-Senator Henderson and Ex-Congress-

man Morrison in a Row. Sr. Louis, Jan. 7 .- Gen. John B. Henderson, ex-United States senator, and Col. Don Morrison, ex-congressman, and cousin of Morrison, of Illinois, had a lively encounter in the circuit court here Saturday, Both men are attorneys, and were awaiting the return of Judge Horner, before whom they intended arguing a case. The court had taken a recess until 3 o'clock, but Judge Horner was detained, and counsel were sitting around blow over the head with his walking stick. The general spraug to his feet, knocked Col. Morrison into a chair with a blow from his tist, and was proceeding to punish him se-verely about the face, when D. T. Jewett and others, sitting in the court room, interfered and the men were separated. Each expressed deep regret for the very painful occurence, and when Judge Horner reached the beach Gen. Henderson resumed his argument as if nothing of an unusual character had happened.

What Will Mr. Robinson Say SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Los Angeles says: Liout. Tate, of the United States army, with a detail of eight enlisted tensed to their ranches, where, removes from the timult of the world, they can study at leisure the timult of the world, they can study at leisure the growth of that manifim scationent, "reform," which under your guidance bids fair to assert which under your guidance bids fair to assert to the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, who arrived here to-day. The distinguished party will remain for some days in candor that I know of no man who believes that

STARTLING SUICIDES.

People Tired of Life-How They Ended Its Trials and Troubles.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- William T. Hetterchied, a German, apparently about 60 years old, who had been stopping at the Universal hotel, No. 352 Bowers, since the twenty-sixth ultimo, committed suicide yesterday after-noon in his room by cutting his throat with a

rasor. Poverty was the causes.

Aloys Meisel, a German, 45 years old, gashed his throat and arm with a rasor yesterday, and died three-quarters of an hour later in the Chambers street hospital. He dealt in the and metal toys on the third floor of No. 83 Chambers street, where he inflicted the wounds. His nominal assets, \$11,000, just about balanced pressing liabilities. It is be-lieved his financial embarrassment made him

B. M. Burdick, who boarded at 41 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, ent his threat fatally yes-terday with a razor. He left a letter asking forgiveness for what he had done, and also a note addressed to Mr. Comba, of 224 Carroll street, bidding him farewell. He was a mem-ber of Plymouth church, and was 40 years old. He parted from his wife two years ago, but he kept up friendship with his daughter. He had been a lace buyer for many years for A. T. Stewart & Co. and Arnold, Constable

& Co.

Daniel W. Brown, aged 45, a widower, was found dead in his bed at Hoyle hotel, Providence. He had taken laudanum.

Mrs. Lizzie Dunker, aged 58, committed suicide in Brooklyn to-day by jumping from

suicide in Brooklyn to-day by jumping from a four-story window.

New York, Jan. 7.—The body of Moses G. Hanauer, a wealthy Hebrow coffee dealer of this city, was found at Fort Washington point to-night. There was a bullet hole in his right temple, and near by lay a revolver, one barrel of which had been discharged. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

FLAMING FACTS.

Pante in a Church-Fire Among the Flow-

ers-A Warehouse Burned. NEW YORK, Jan. 6,-The wholesale china store of Ovington Brothers, in Fulton street, Brooklyn, was gutted by fire this morning. The rear of the New Jerusalem church was badly damaged and Van Dorn's photograph gallery was burned out. Ovington Brothers gallery was burned out. Ovington Brothers are importers and deslers in china, glassware, bronzes, statuary, &c., and carried an immense stock of valuable goods. Their loss is estimated at \$250,000. The insurance on the building is about \$20,000 and on the stock \$140,000. The loss on Van Dorn's gallery and

on the church will amount to \$50,000.

New Haven, Jan. 6.—At the communion service of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church this morning some evergreens, lace, and decorations on the altar took fire from one of the lighted candles and blazed up, causing some among the 1500 people in the one of the lighted candles and blazed up, causing a panic among the 1,500 people in the church, many of them women and children. The aisles in a few moments became packed, and it was impossible to move one way or the other. Father Kelley finally prevailed upon the people to take their scats, and the fire was extinguised and quiet restored. A few persons were bruised, but no one was seriously hurt.

San Francisco, Jan, 6.—The conservatory

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 .- The conservatory at the Golden Gate park was partially de-stroyed by fire last night. Loss, about \$15, 000. The valuable collection of exotics, which it will take years to replace, was ruined.

BRILLIANT BILLIANDS.

Maurice Daly Defeats Sexton and Becomes the Champton-Details of the Game.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- The second match at cushion carroms between William Sexton, champion and Maurice Daly took place in Tammany hall last night. The game was 500 points up, for \$500 a side, on the same condi-tions as the one played on December 1, which Sexton won by 44 points. The betting ran two to one in favor of Sexton. Mr. Budd Schofield was chosen referee and marker. There were 400 men and several ladies present

to see the contest, which ended in the defeat of Sexton, making Daly the champion. When Sexton began his ninety-seventh in-ning he was forty-eight points behind Daly. Clenching his teeth, he walked rapidly around the table, making rapid shots with his old-time vim. He bagged twenty-five points, followed with runs of six and eleven, while Daly failed to count four times in succession. Ropeated cries of "Bowery" now came from the gallery, while a voice from the floor shouted, "Call the game." Mr. Schofeld re-plied: "Mr. Daly, 444; Mr. Sexton, 438." This was at the end of the 100th inning. Ex-citement now bubbled up again. Sexton was drawing dangerously near, and the game was breaking the new code by running into Sun-

day morning. Maurice forged ahead once more in the 108th inning by a well-executed run of 21. From this out he kept in the van, as he had during the entire game, making the best average ever made at cushion carroms for the number of points. The match ended at 12:20, and stood us follows: Daly, 500; average, 4 8-23. Sex-ten, 467; average, 4 11-114.

Deflective Armor for Vessels. The secretary of the navy sent a request to-

congress on Saturday for an appropriation of \$20,000 to enable the naval advisory board to conduct certain experiments with reference to deflective armor for vessels in furtherance of the provisions of the act of August 5, 1882, authorizing the construction of two steel cruisers for the navy. In this act is the following clause:

Iollowing clause:

The secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to cause the said cruising vessels of war aforesaid to be provided with interior deflective steel armor, if the same, upon full investigation, shall seem to be practicable and desirable, and if the same shall be approved by said board or a majority thereof in writing.

The naval advisory board has made a careful study of this important and somewhat novel feature of naval armament, and is so well convinced that further study and experiment will develop great merit in it that it has asked for the small appropriation mentioned to enable it to continue its inquiry. Com. Shufeldt, president of the board, says in a note to the secretary of the navy on the subject:

Shufeldt, president of the board, says in a note to the secretary of the navy on the subject:

The board having examined the plans submitted on the 3d inst. by N. B. Clark, passed assistant engineer. United Blates navy retired, for deflecting turrets for monitors, desires that before making recommendations for the turret armament and predection of the monitors of the Mianton-mon class, opportunity may be alforded for a tuli investigation of the practicability of these designs. Mr. Clark's plans embody features that are novel and entitle them to thorough experimental tests; and these tests, while determining the absolute value of the type of turret, would also be of the greatest value in perfecting the manufacture of such material as in any event is absolutely necessary for steel deck-plating. The lack of experimenta upon deflective armor, excepting a few isolated and not entirely favorable tests makes it of the greatest importance that the board should have the result of such exp-riments as could be asally made. Since the turrets submitted are claimed to be applicable to monitors, the experimental tests absolud be of such a character as should demonstrate the value of armor arranged as proposed by Mr. Glark, composed with the ordinary cylindrical type, clark's turrets should therefore give efficient protection against projectiles actuated by a force sufficient to plerce a thirteen-inchabel or sizel-faced vertical target, or dot less than two hundred tons of suergy per lach of shot's circumference. An appropriation of \$20,000 will enable these experiments to be carried out.

Whittaker's Alumanae.

Whittaker's Almanae. Whittaker's Almanae for 1883 comes from

Brentano & Co., and is filled with valuable information. Facts in reference to every branch of the British government are set forth in great abundance, and not only is there in-teresting matter in regard to Great Britain and Ireland, but all the varied possessions of the United Kingdom in every portion of the conrece are fully set forth. There is also in-cluded a complete list of the British peerage, tracing the lineage of every noble family. In fact, there is no single book which is more valuable as a work of reference.

Fell Into the Canal.

Early last night Jeff Miner and Walter Middleton, two colored men, carried to the O street precinct station house a white man, named James Barron, whom they had found wading in the old canal, into which it is supposed he had fallen from the bridge while interested. His friends ways partied and oxicated. His friends were notified, and alled for him with dry garments, and took rim to his home on Defrees street northwest. When the man was rescued he was nearly dead with the cold, as he had been wading in ley water up to his waist for nearly an